

Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once each week,
By PHILIP WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1827.

[VOL. VIII.....NO. 376.]

THESS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

Co-Partnership.

NOTICE.....The subscribers having recently formed a connexion for the transacting of a **WHOLESALE**.

Grocery and Commission Business, would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Having made the necessary arrangements for the better conducting of a **Commission Business**, being provided with good **Ware Houses**, for the storage of **COTTON**; a safe, substantial, and well built **Boat** for the transportation of all produce that may be entrusted to their care; with a pledge that no want of attention on their part in the facilitating of all Commission Business they may be favored with, they flatter themselves with the hope of giving very general satisfaction. Their **Ware-Houses** are now ready for the reception of country produce generally. Cotton will be received on delivery, sold here, or shipped coastwise, if required.

They have now on hand a very general assortment of **GROCERIES**; with a heavy stock of every article in their line, which is well selected; and which they flatter themselves will be enabled to offer on as good terms as any House this side of Baltimore.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

Fayetteville, August 1st, 1827. 75f

NEW

Medical and Drug Store.

E. WILLEY & CO.

A RE now receiving and opening, in Salisbury, a very general supply of **MEDICINE, DRUGS**, &c. which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on terms accommodating to the times.

Arrangements being made at the North, they will be constantly receiving all articles in their line, of the latest importations.

E. WILLEY, having devoted fifteen years to the **Practice of Physic**, flatters himself that he shall be enabled, by paying strict personal attention to the **Apothecary Business**, and particularly to the chemical and compound preparations, to please all those who may wish to purchase. Country Physicians, Merchants, & other individuals, are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves; or, by sending their orders, they shall be as faithfully dealt with as by personal application.

65

Salisbury, June 1st, 1827.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY, &c.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE have just received from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the above articles. Also, a good assortment of **Military Goods**. All of which can and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

They have a fresh supply of materials, and are well prepared to **Repair Watches**, &c. All orders shall meet with prompt attention.

Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

PATENT LEVER WATCHES,

JEWELRY, &c.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE have just received from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the above articles. Also, a good assortment of **Military Goods**. All of which can and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

They have a fresh supply of materials, and are well prepared to **Repair Watches**, &c. All orders shall meet with prompt attention.

Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

NAILS for Sale.

January 8, 1826. 44

Sale of Lands for Taxes.

THERE will be sold, at the Court-House in

Morgan, on the fourth Monday in September next, the following tracts or parcels of **Land**, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the years 1825 and 1826, to wit:

One tract of 125 acres, on the waters of Elk of Watonga River, in the name of Martin and William Devanport.

One other tract, of 180 acres, supposed, in the name of William White and Permenis Taylor, lying in Linville Cove, adjoining a tract of Col.

Isaac T. Avery, called Baker's Old Field.

MICHAEL BROWN, Salisbury.

January 8, 1826. 44

SALM. McD. TATE, Sheriff.

July 31st, 1827.

680

Notice.

WAS taken up and committed to the jail of Rutherford county, on the 19th June last, a negro man who says his name is **DICK**; he is about 26 years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, strong built, black complexion, full-set whiskers, and stutters considerably in speaking. He says he belongs to David Caldwell, of Newberry District, S. C. The owner is desired to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

7181 G. DICKERSON, Jailer.

Rutherfordton, N. C. Aug. 2d, 1827.

65

Committed to the Jail

O Wilkes county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name is **SANDY**; he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper front teeth rather on the left side, both ears crooked, and says he belongs to James Blackman, Lancaster district, South Carolina, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master below Charlotte. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away.

CHARLES PHELPS, Jailer.

May 31st, 1827.

65

Blank Bank Bonds,

DRAWN after the form recently adopted by the State Bank, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian. July, 1827.

70f

GOLD WANTED.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE wish to purchase a considerable quantity of **Gold**, for which they will give the highest price in cash, or delivery at their silver-smith's shop in Salisbury.

May 9, 1827. 62

Sheriff's Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni F exponas, for sale at this office.

Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing to the West this fall, offers for sale his Lands in this county, viz: 850 acres on the Northeast bank of the Yadkin river, adjoining the lands of Jesse Hargrave and Jacob Miller, Esq. A large portion of this tract is low ground, acknowledged by all, to be inferior to none on the river; 40 or 50 acres of this has been cleared a number of years, and is now growing its second crop; there is also about one hundred acres of up-land in cultivation, most of which has been cleared within the last four years; 10 or 15 acres excellent meadow. Near to or adjoining this tract, is another of three hundred and fifty acres.

Another tract, of between five and six hundred acres, lying on both sides the Beatties Ford road, 4 miles from Salisbury, not more than thirty acres at present in cultivation; two thirds of this tract is as good up-land as any in the neighborhood, there is also a large portion of swamp land of the best kind, either for grass or grain. There is on the premises a new and comfortable dwelling-house, nearly finished, with all the necessary out-houses, all new; it is also surrounded with hospitable, social neighbors. In the neighbourhood of this, is a tract of one hundred and thirty acres.

Any person desirous of purchasing land in this county, will do well to apply to the subscriber, at an early day. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

677

GEO. LOUKE.

Coach Making.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has received. And having erected a new and extensive **SHOP** at his old stand, on Main street, a few doors south-west of the Court-House, in the town of Lincolnton, N. C.; and also a **Blacksmith's Shop** with the addition of **Trimmers and Harness Makers**—is prepared to finish work complete at his own shop. He warrants his work to be done well, and in the neatest and most fashionable style, not to be surpassed in any part of the surrounding country.

REPAIRING, of every description, in the above line, will be done on the shortest notice and at the lowest prices.

MARTIN C. PHIFER.

Lincolnton, July 3d, 1827. 377

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a **Book Bindery** in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of **Binding**.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 60

Valuable Public Sale.

BY virtue of a **deed of trust**, executed by Thomas Holmes, for the purposes therein specified, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of said Holmes, in the town of Salisbury, on Thursday and Friday, the 23d and 24th days of August next, (it being in the week of Rowan County Court) sale to be postponed from day to day as may be found necessary, a large amount of **Valuable Household FURNITURE**, consisting of Beds, and all other articles necessary for a House of Entertainment. Also, a very valuable **COPPER BOILER**, suitable for Brewing, &c. which will hold 120 gallons. A **Negro Man**, very useful as a **Hostler**, &c. A credit of six and twelve months will be given, purchasers giving bond and security.

Also, will be sold or rented, the House and premises, the residence of the late Barbara Kider, dec'd, on Main street, adjoining the jail. Liberal terms will be extended to the purchaser.

THOS. L. COWAN,

JACOB KRIDER,

THOMAS MULL.

5176 July 17, 1827.

House and Lot in Salisbury.

WILL be exposed to public sale, on the 21st day of August, inst. (it being Tuesday of August term of Rowan County Court) the seigniorily situated Houses, and lots, on which they stand, on main street opposite Mr. Alexander's House of Entertainment, in the town of Salisbury, late the property of Thomas Todd, dec'd. A liberal credit will be allowed the purchaser. For further particulars apply to Mrs. Elizabeth Todd, or Richard Locke, heirs of the late Thomas Todd. 276

August 9, 1827.

For Sale, or Rent,

MY **House and Lot** in the Town of Concord, It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a **Store** for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, Salisbury.

January 8, 1826. 44

THOMAS A. HAGUE, WADE W. HAMPTON.

Concord, July 10, 1827. 278

Look at This!

THE subscribers, (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) having this day entered into partnership in the **Tailoring Business**,

to be carried on in the **Shop** formerly occupied by Thomas V. Canon, in the town of Concord; this is to inform the citizens of Concord and the adjacent country, that they have commenced business in the **Shop** heretofore occupied by Mr. Hague, opposite Mr. Alexander's House of Entertainment, in the town of Concord; where they are prepared to execute all descriptions of work in their line of business, in the most substantial manner, and after the most fashionable styles of workmanship. Having made arrangements for receiving quarterly, from Philadelphia, the latest fashions in vogue there, they will be enabled to suit any gentlemen with the newest fashioned dress garments, made up after the **Patent Protractor system** of tailoring. Their prices for work, will be as follows:

Fine Cloth Coats, - - - 85 to 6

Homespun cloth Coats, - - - 3

Pantaloons, - - - 1 25

Waistcoats, - - - 1 25 to 1 50

The public are invited to try our shop; we only ask a fair trial; if we then fail of satisfying, we are content not to be patronized.

THOMAS A. HAGUE,

WADE W. HAMPTON.

Concord, July 25th, 1827. 278

Look at This!

THE subscribers, (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) having this day entered into partnership in the **Tailoring Business**,

to be carried on in the **Shop** formerly occupied by Thomas V. Canon, in the town of Concord; this is to inform the citizens of Concord and the adjacent country, that they have just received the latest fashions, and will continue to receive them as often as there is any change, from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York; and are determined to have their work done in a style superior to any in the United States, and on the lowest terms, according to workmanship. Any person wishing work done in their line will please give their shop a trial; and if they fail getting their garments made as prescribed, or fail getting fitted, in the neatest style, they will be paid for their cloth.

All kinds of **Cutting** will be done at the subscribers' shop; and no pains spared in showing the Ladies how to put their dresses together, after they are cut out. One of the subscribers has gone on North, for the purpose of forwarding the neatest and most approved fashions of the day. The grave can be accommodated at this shop, as well as the gay. All orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

THOMAS V. CANON,

BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Concord, July 25th, 1827. 278

To Bank Dealers.

THE undersigned having been frequently applied to by dealers in the Bank at this place, who reside at a distance, to accept an agency to procure the renewal of their bonds &c. in Bank, has concluded to offer his services to those who are disposed to confide to him any business of that nature. His charges will be the lowest that are usually made.

PHILO WHITE.

Salisbury, July 1, 1827.

GOLD WANTED

ther the friends of Mr. Clay have hinted, that they would fight for those who would pay best, or any thing to that effect; and whether overtures were said to have been made by the friends of Adams to the friends of Mr. Clay, offering the appointment of Secretary of State for his aid to elect Adams; and whether the friends of Clay gave this information to the friends of Jackson, and hinted that if his friends would offer the same price they would close with them; and whether Henry Clay has transferred, or resolved to transfer, his interest to John Q. Adams; and whether it was said and believed, that as a consideration for this abandonment of duty, to his constituents, Clay was to be appointed Secretary of State, and that the said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers, and to compel the persons so sent for, to answer upon oath."

Now here is a resolution, officially submitted, covering more than the ground of my communication to Mr. Beverly; and resting in connection with an accusation publicly charged in the newspapers; and yet, Mr. Clay, at this late period, professes to be rejoiced, that "a specific accusation, by a responsible accuser, has at length appeared." Certainly more than two years ago, an accuser respectable, and an accusation specific, were both before him—were both within his reach, and might have been met, had he been at all disposed to the interview, or rejoiced at the prospect of meeting an accuser.

Mr. M'Duffie believed the charge groundless and untrue, he is a man of too high sense of honor to have pressed upon the consideration of the committee an instruction clothed in the pointed phraseology that this is; nor can it be inferred, that in a matter so serious, the friends of Mr. Clay would have voted against extending this asked for power to the committee. An innocent man before an impartial tribunal fears not to meet the exercise of any power that competent authority gives; and far less should he distrust that exercise, when in the hands of correct and honorable men.

Innocence never seeks for safety through covert ways and hidden ambuscades; she fights by day and in the open plain, and proud in her own strength meets her enemy fearlessly. In the proposition submitted by Mr. M'Duffie, there was nothing to alarm, nothing that innocence should have doubted about; it was either more nor less than a call of the attention of the committee to particular enquiries, with an application for power to be granted, through an appeal upon to depose before them.

Without documents, and unacquainted with the number of Mr. Clay's friends in the House, I cannot assert that they were in opposition to Mr. M'Duffie's resolution. Yet it is obvious, that the influence he possessed would have been ample sufficient to produce a different result, had Mr. Clay been at all desirous that a different one should have been produced. The resolution contained strong imputation, and serious charges. Mr. Clay and his friends were both implicated. Can it be presumed, under such a state of general excitement, that if Mr. Clay desired it, he could not have found, present and at hand, some friend to ask in his behalf that the resolution should be adopted, and full powers extended to the committee? And, moreover, can it be thought, that such an indulgence, if desired by Mr. Clay, or any of his friends, could or would have been denied? And yet it was indeed, inasmuch as the resolution was rejected, and the power asked for, refused to the committee. A solicitude to find "a specific accusation, by a responsible accuser," could not have been so seriously entertained then, as it is earnestly expressed now, or else so excellent an opportunity being afforded to encounter both, both could not have been so carelessly regarded—so condemned, and so thrown away. A controversy with me can no more disclose or render apparent Mr. Clay's innocence, than could the controversy placed within his reach two and a half years ago; and yet, while the one was avoided, or at any rate not embraced with a zeal corresponding with the necessity of the occasion, at the prospects presented by the other, exceeding joy seems to be manifested. Then, as now, a specific accusation was before him.

One further remark, and I am done, with a hope that, on this subject, I may not be under any necessity of again appearing in the newspapers. In saying what I have, all the circumstances considered, I have felt it was due to myself, and to the public. My wish would have been, to avoid having any thing to say or do in this matter, from an apprehension well conceived, that persons will not be wanting who may charge, whatever is done, to a desire to affect others and benefit myself. My own feelings, though, are of higher importance and value to me, than the opinion of those who impose censure where it is believed not to be deserved. I have been actuated by no such design, nor governed by any such consideration. The origin—the beginning of this matter, was at my own house and fireside; where surely a freeman may be permitted to speak on public topics without having ascribed to him improper designs. I have not gone into the high-

ways and market places, to proclaim my opinions, and in this, feel that I have differed from some, who, even at public dinner tables, have not scrupled to consider me as a legitimate subject for a speech, and the entertainment of the company. Yet, for this, who has heard me complain? No one. Trusting to the justice of an intelligent people, I have been content to rely for security on their decision, against the countless assaults and slanders, which so repeatedly are sought to be palmed upon them, without seeking to present myself in my own defense, and still less, to become "the responsible accuser" of Mr. Clay, or any other person.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hermitage, July 18th, 1827.

THE HARRISBURG CONVENTION.

The "National Convention," so called by its particular friends, met at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 30th ult. and was organized by appointing Mr. Ritner, late speaker of the Pennsylvania house of representatives, President of the Convention; Jesse Buel, of N. York, and Frisby Tilghman, of Maryland, Vice-Presidents; and Mr. Holstead of New-Jersey, and Redwood Fisher, of Philadelphia, Secretaries.

Thirteen states were represented in the Convention. From Connecticut there were present 7 members. Delaware 4. Kentucky 4, Maryland 8, Massachusetts 7, Maine (not arrived), New York 21, New Hampshire 5, New Jersey 8, Ohio 7, Pennsylvania 15, Rhode Island 4, Vermont 3, Virginia 2. [How is this? Sure Virginia did not send these men; they must be self constituted delegates.]

On the 2d day it was resolved that the manufacture of woollen goods requires a further protection from government, and a committee was appointed to draft a memorial on the subject. Committees were also to be appointed to report on the expediency of procuring a further protection to iron, flax, hemp, glass, printed calico, cotton goods, and distilled liquors.

The memorial to Congress was signed by ninety nine members of the Convention. (Governor Morrow having arrived from Ohio on the fourth day.)

The memorial recommends a duty of 20 cents on all wool over the value in a foreign port of 8 cents, and 2 1/2 cents annually until it reaches 50 cents.

Woolen goods, with a few exceptions, of less than 50 cents, to be valued at 50 cents; those between 50 and 82 10, at 82 10; those between 82 10 and 84, at 85; those between 84 and 86, at 86, to be added, until it amounts to 50 cents.

Iron is recommended to stand at one cent per pound.

Cotton goods, hemp and flax, and grain, are recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

Such we learn, is an outline of the features of the memorial.

Governor Shultz, of Pennsylvania, favored the Convention with his presence.

The Convention adjourned on Friday evening, after a session of five days. It is said to have been a highly respectable assemblage of gentlemen. They appear to be determined to go all lengths, in their efforts to advance their own interests; all which is very natural: but it is also natural that the people of other sections of the Union, should look to their own interests too. These movements are cutting out business for Congress, at its next session.

The Georgia papers state that Mr. Fulton, their Civil Engineer, has just made an examination of the Oconee and Altamaha Rivers. He represents the Oconee as being capable of good navigation, but that it will require a great deal of labor and expense to effect it, as it contains an immense quantity of logs, which must first be removed. Of the Altamaha, he speaks in favourable terms, and says that the expense of rendering that river capable of steamboat navigation will be trifling.

The Georgia Courier says, that Judge Crawford, in his charge to the Grand Jury of Taliaferro county, gave the decisive weight of his opinion in favor of the establishment of a Supreme Court for that State, in order to correct the errors of the different Courts, and thus produce an uniformity of decision in the seven Circuits into which the State is divided.

Lithotomy—Dr. S. Graham, of Duplin county, in this State, has lately had this operation performed upon him by Dr. Pissick, of Philadelphia. The operation occupied but four minutes, and the stone extracted weighed three quarters of an ounce. We are glad to hear that the Doctor's health is improving and that he hopes shortly to be restored to his usual strength.

Raleigh Register.

If a man die in his infancy, he hath left us at dinner; it is bed time with a man at three-score and ten, and he that lives a hundred years hath walked a mile after supper. This life is but one day of three meals, or one meal of three courses; childhood, youth, and old age; to sup well is to live well, and that's the way to sleep well; no man goes to bed till he dies, nor wakes till he be dead.—Sir T. Overbury.

Recipe.—How to get rid of an acquaintance whose society you do not like. If he is poor, lend him some money—if he is rich, ask him to lend you some. Both means are certain.

At the Jersey Glass Works near New York, stained and marbled glass is manufactured. Coloring and ornamenting the common window glass, is beautifully done.

SELECTED TOASTS.

The Fair Sex.—The only domestic manufactures that need protection.

Greece—Urgo to her counsels—victory to her arms—liberty to her children.

The Fair Sex—May they have as many strings to their bows as they have bows to their Bonnets.

General Andrew Jackson—May the 4th of March, 1829, dawn on the elevation of her virtue and patriotism, and on the downfall of intrigue and corruption.

The American Fair—A pokeberry jalap to all their defensives.

Old Hickory—Half horse, half alligator, and a small touch of the Mississippi Sawyer.

A bumper; a match for the Georgians.

To the Fair Sex—Man's consolation in the hour of anxiety and decoration of the human race, whose smiles are as luscious as nectar and emphasis melodiously bewitching as the harmony of Orpheus, may chastity and veracity be their ocular demonstration; and may they never be as sumptuous egress by the pomp of glittering superficialities!!!

Gen. Jackson—Envoy has assailed him, malice has reproached him, and slander has invaded the sanctuary of his home; but a grateful people will sustain the man who was his country's stay and support in the day and hour of danger.

The last Presidential election.

Here's to him who was kept out, But not to him who kept him out; Perhaps the turn may turn about, And turn him in who was kept out.

Alderman Binns—Originally a soap boiler, and now an extensive tile manufacturer.

General Andrew Jackson—May his head prove as serviceable in the cabinet, as his arm has proven victorious in the field.

John Randolph, of Roanoke—Honest, bold, fearless and independent, incorrupt and incorrigible, the faithful and vigilant sentinel on the watch tower of liberty—when he cries all's well, it will be so.

General Andrew Jackson—May he be as victorious in his contest with political knaves, as he has been with foreign tyrants.

WRITING.

Among all the productions and inventions of human wit, none is more admirable and useful than writing, by means whereof a man may copy out his very thoughts, utter his mind without opening his mouth, and signify his pleasure at a thousand miles distance; and this by joining and infinite combinations of which all words that are attainable and imaginable may be framed; and the several ways of joining, altering, and transposing these letters, do amount, (as Calvin the Jesuit has taken pains to compute) to 52,636,738,497,654,000 ways, so that all things that are in heaven and earth may be expressed by the help of this wonderful alphabet, which may be comprised in the compass of a farthing.

SAYING FOLK.

The Milledgeville Recorder says:—Five Indians were tried and convicted at the last Superior Court of Thomas county, for the murder of Allen Carr's family, in December last. One of them, however, died, and another made his escape previous to the time appointed for their execution. The other three were hung on the 29th ult. They bore their fate with uncommon fortitude. When one of them (the last one executed) was launched off the rope by which he was suspended broke. He rose up and enquired whether they (the officers of justice) were done with him. Upon receiving an answer in the negative, he said, with great nonchalance, "try it again then."

A Snug Fortune—A German paper says, that the late king of Saxony has left to the princess Augusta, his only unmarried daughter a fortune of eighteen millions of dollars, (three millions of pounds sterling,) from his own private fortune. What a very industrious man the king must have been, to have earned, by honest labour, so large a fortune for one of his daughters! But, hundreds of thousands of times have the honest and deserving went supperless to bed, that this fortune might be accumulated; and yet the late king of Saxony was among the best of the big leeches which Providence permits to fasten upon the sweat and blood of mankind!

Noah.

"Pray, sir," said Lady Jane, one day to Whiston, "why was Eve made of one of Adam's ribs?" "Because, madam," replied Whiston, "the rib was the crookedest bone he had."

Recipe.—How to get rid of an acquaintance whose society you do not like. If he is poor, lend him some money—if he is rich, ask him to lend you some. Both means are certain.

At the Jersey Glass Works near New York, stained and marbled glass is manufactured. Coloring and ornamenting the common window glass, is beautifully done.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Morganton, Aug. 7th, 1827.

Mr. Warren: In the communication which you published in your paper, relative to the celebration of the *Fourth of July* in this place, the most important part of the exercises, in my estimation, was omitted:—which was the Address of the Rev. John Siliman, our Pastor. He delivered a most appropriate sermon on the occasion, from 2d Corinthian, 3d chapter, 17th verse: "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is Liberty." I was well pleased to see our proceedings noticed in your paper; but should have been much more gratified, had those who sent you the communication mentioned the fact of a sermon having been delivered, as above stated: the proceedings would then have read better, and shown to greater advantage. We had a truly good Republican dinner, (furnished by D. Tate, Esq.) patriotic toasts, an eloquent oration, &c. as published in your paper; and had the excellent sermon been mentioned as a part of the proceedings, it would have crowned the whole. You will please give the substance of these remarks, in your next paper, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

—♦♦♦—

Mr. White: Will you please to subserve the cause of temperance and humanity, by inserting the following in your publication:

[FROM THE PHILANTHROPIST.]

THE DRUNKARD'S WILL.

I, ——, beginning to be enfeebled in body, and fearing I may soon be palsied in mind, and having entered on that course of intemperance from which I have not strength of mind to flee, and already feeling the evils resulting from it, which I have not resolution to avert;—do make and publish this my last will and testament: Having been made in the image of my Creator, capable of rational enjoyment, of imparting happiness to others, and promoting the glory of God. I know and acknowledge my accountability; yet such is my fondness for sensual gratification, and my utter indisposition to resist temptation, that I give up myself entirely to intemperance and its associate vices, and make the following bequests:

My property I give to dissipation, knowing it will soon fall into the hands of those who furnish me with ardent spirits. My reputation, already tottering on a sandy foundation, I give to destruction. I give my ability to be useful and live in life, to annihilation. To my beloved wife, who has cheered me so far in the path of life, I give shame, poverty, sorrow, and a broken heart. To each of my children, I bequeath my effects, and the inheritance of the share of their father's character. Finally; I give my body to disease, misery, and early dissolution; and my soul, that can never die, to the disposal of that God whose mercy I have abused, whose commands I have broken, and who has declared that no Drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven.

S. L.—, 9th August, 1827.

P. S. I heartily wish that some philanthropic printer, who can afford the time, and who wishes to do good, might, in some way or other, scatter a few copies of "the Drunkard's Will,"

that future generations may rise up and call him blessed, among others, for his efforts to stay the progress of that devastating evil, Intemperance!

—♦♦♦—

Mr. White: Sir, Please to insert the following in the Carolinian, and oblige your friend,

• • •

CELEBRATION.

The 51st Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at Spring Hill Academy, York District, South Carolina, by the students and neighbouring citizens. Among the toasts given, were the following:

The Constitution of the United States; since treason has triumphed over its spirit, the rights of the people and the safety of the republic cry aloud for an amendment.

The President of the United States; his next bargain for office will be with the people, he will not find them composed of the clay which corruption can mould to its own selfish purposes.

The Hartford Convention, Mr. Clay's New England policy, and the Election of J. Q. Adams: The positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of moral and political treason.

South Carolina; The state which has produced a Jackson, and a Calhoun, has the intelligence, patriotism, and justice, to support them.

Governor Troup, of Georgia: May each state in the Union have a Troup to decide and defend her rights, when threatened or invaded by a foreign or domestic foe.

Volunteer, by Dr. Jos. R. Darnall, viz.: The people of the United States; Sampson traitorously shorn of his locks; may they anoint them with patriotic oil till the next Presidential election, regain their strength, overcome the Philistines, and re-establish the reign of the true Israel forever.

It is reported that the venerable Charles Carroll, the only survivor of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, has given seventy thousand dollars towards the Maryland and Ohio Rail Road. The Rail Road Scrip is at 100 p. c. advance.

A gentleman in Paris, has lately made some experiments in submarine navigation. By means of his mechanism, he can descend and rise at pleasure. He remained for an hour under the water; 47 minutes of the time at the bottom, a depth of 18 feet.

Renunciation.—Mr. Washington of Virginia, who has been for several years about Greece, it is said in consequence of his motives or his deeds having been severely commented upon in some American papers, has renounced his allegiance to the United States, and all claims to their protection.

ELECTION RETURNS.

For Congress, in this (Salisbury) district, John Long, Jr. is re-elected, without any regular opposition. In the Wilkes district, Lewis Williams is re-elected, by a large majority over John Muscat. In the Raleigh district, Daniel L. Barringer is re-elected, over Archibald D. Murphy, by a majority of about 200. In the Stokes district, Augustine H. Sheppard is elected, over Bedford Brown, by a majority of 1500 or upwards. In the Lincoln district, Henry W. Conner has been re-elected, by a majority of 2480. In the Warren district, Daniel Turner has been elected, by what majority we have not learned. In the Morganton district, Samuel P. Carson is re-elected, by a majority, as we understand, of about 1800.

State of the poll in Lincoln county: For the senate, Col. Michael Hindmarsh 810, Maj. Daniel M. Forney 516. For the commons, Daniel Conrad, Esq. 1118, A. J. M. Brevard, Esq. 714, Col. Oliver Holland 710, Col. Peter Hoke 629, Maj. John B. Harry 514. Thomas Williamson, Esq. 270, Blanks 222. For congress, Maj. Henry W. Conner 1811, Dr. Sam'l. Henderson 143.

State of the poll in Mecklenburg county: For the senate, William Davidson, Esq. 573, Andrew Walker, Jr. 26: for the commons, William J. Alexander, Esq. 1062, Joseph Blackwood 532, Ingram 460, Massey 391. For congress, Conner 848, Henderson 382.

Cumberland.—Lauchlin Bethune, senator; A McDowell, and Joseph Hodges, commons. For Congress, John A. Cameron received 741, J. Gilchrist 100, John Culpeper 83.

Montgomery.—Edmund Deberry, senator; Anderson Mitchell, and Zachariah Baker, commons. For Congress,

ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.

The Board of Visitors at this institution, made their report to the Secretary of War, on the 21st of June. This report is very favorable to the situation of the Academy. In mathematical knowledge, the primary object of the establishment, the progress of the Cadets is not unworthy of the care bestowed; and as the course of instruction is limited to the brief period of four years, the attention of the professors is particularly applied to certain branches of the general science. The mathematical course of the first year consists of the elements of algebra, geometry, descriptive geometry, analytical trigonometry, plain and spherical. During the second year, the course embraces descriptive geometry, perspective, shades and shadows, analytical geometry, differential and integral calculus. In descriptive geometry, the most important of these branches in point of practical utility, (since the graduates will frequently be employed where projects must be conceived and developed, and then executed,) the Cadets possess adequate and extensive knowledge; and their application of its principles in perspective, and shades and shadows, proved in a clear light to the visitors, the powers of mental application possessed prior to the close of the second year's course.

The studies of the third year appear conducted with equal success: these embrace an extensive course of natural philosophy. The visitors witnessed with high gratification, the display of analytical application to some of the finest problems of the Newtonian philosophy. Propositions of serious difficulty were demonstrated in statics, dynamics, hydrostatics, &c. In the fourth year, the preparatory knowledge acquired during the preceding ones, is brought to immediate application to civil and military engineering. These, with military tactics, complete the course of instruction.

In connexion with engineering, is embraced the consideration of materials employed in constructions, of their properties, and relative fitness; of the construction of canals, bridges, &c.; of carpentry &c. In tactics, the manoeuvres executed in the field, and illustrated on the black board evinced the high advancement of the pupils; and of the drawing department, and the indefatigable teacher, employed in it, the Board speak in high terms, with a recommendation of an appropriation for supplying casts, engravings and other facilities, which are now much wanting. The civil economy of the academy is entirely satisfactory; and on the whole, say the Board, the institution possesses attributes that are pledges of its stability. They recommend that in future, the minimum period of admission, be fixed at the age of sixteen; the maximum at that of twenty. *Balt. Amer.*

THE MURDERER, DESHA.

In the pardon of Isaac B. Desha, (the murderer of Baker) the Gov. of Kentucky, Isaac's father, uses the following expression:

"And, whereas the whole of the evidence against the said Isaac B. Desha, being circumstantial, and from much of it being irreconcileable, I HAVE NO DOUBT of his being innocent of the foul charge; therefore, is an object worthy of executive clemency"—and therefore he grants the "full and free pardon for the supposed offence."

On this the Frankfort Commentator remarks:

"Two different juries had found the young man guilty, upon testimony as conclusive, as perhaps ever was adduced against a criminal; and considering the great mass of testimony, it was remarkably clear of discrepancies. His father heard both of these trials, and yet, if we may believe his professions, thinks Isaac was innocent!"

Com. Porter.—The Richmond Enquirer, in mentioning the orders for the U. S. West India Squadron to proceed to Key West, says—"We understand from a source in which we place reliance, that despatches are to go out immediately from New York, in the Eric, commanding Com. Porter to leave Key West. This will be all right, if our government, at the same time, should require Com. Lafore to wait the number of hours allowed by the law of nations for Com. Porter to start ahead."

Peace.—A letter has been received in Baltimore, by a late arrival, dated at Rio Janeiro, (capital of Brazil) the 23d of June, which says, that "on the 2d of the month, Mr. Garcia, the Buenos Ayrean Minister, sailed in the British sloop of war Heron, from Rio, on his return to Buenos Ayres, carrying with him the Preliminaries of a treaty of Peace between the two countries." The Baltimore editors, however, infer from verbal accounts, that the Emperor had proposed such terms, as would not be acceded to by the Buenos Ayrean government, the latter, it is said, being required to renounce all claim to Monte Video and the Banda Oriental.

The earthquake which occurred lately in Cincinnati and Frankfort, was also felt in Vincennes, Indiana, and St. Louis, Missouri.

SPRINGFIELD.

We owe an apology to our patrons for the bad impression of this and last week's *Advertiser*. Having failed in getting a supply of ink, (a very necessary article in the process of printing) we were under the necessity of procuring some made in this town,—which is rather a poor substitute for the genuine article; and which, we are afraid, will leave on the minds of the readers of our paper, a bias unfavorable to domestic manufactures.

DINNER to GOV. BURTON

His Excellency Hutchins G. Burton, Governor of the State, having arrived in this town on Saturday, the 13th inst., on his way to the Catawba Springs, was invited by the citizens of the place to partake of a public dinner, as a testimonial of their high consideration of his social virtues and official services;—which invitation he politely accepted. Accordingly, an excellent dinner was furnished at Mr. Slaughter's, of which, a respectable company of gentlemen, citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, partook, many of whom were the old acquaintances and our town, some twenty years ago.

McClelland was called to preside, assisted by Charles Fisher, Esq. as Vice President. After dinner, the following toasts were drank, interspersed and enlivened by social conversation, and patriotic songs.

1st. The State of North-Carolina: In the Revolutionary Struggle, but few of her sister states made greater sacrifices in the cause of liberty; at this day, none of them are more devoted to the principles of our free institutions.

2d. The University of North-Carolina, and the other Seminaries of Learning in the state. Intelligence and Virtue are the guarantees of liberty.

3d. The Judiciary of the state: An enlightened Judiciary, is a sure safe guard of the people's rights.

4th. Our respected guest, Governor Burton: A welcome visitor among old friends; We honor him alike for his private virtues and his public services.

(On this toast's being given, the Governor rose, and returned his thanks to the company for the compliment; and gave: "The town of Salisbury, where, in early life, I passed many happy days; to its present inhabitants, health and prosperity. Here's a cup to 'auld lang syne'")

5th. The Legislature of North-Carolina: Fewer statutes, and more deliberation.

6th. The Patriots of North-Carolina: One Revolutionary Struggle: Honor to the dead;—honor and prosperity to the surviving few.

VOLUNTEERS

By Gov. Burton: The Constitution of the United States: limited in its construction—unlimited in its duration.

By Maj. John McClelland: The County of Rowan.

By Charles Fisher, Esq: John Haywood; for the past 40 years, Treasurer of his native state; for unshilled honesty, and enlightened patriotism, He is not surpassed, either by Aristides of Athens, or Cato of Rome.

10th. Thomas G. Polk: Archibald Henderson; his associates at the bar have erected, to his memory a monument of marble; but his best monument is engraven on the hearts of his fellow citizens.

By Richard H. Alexander, Esq: Alexander Hamilton; his fame brightens with the efflux of time.

By Maj. John Beard, Jr: State rights and United States' rights: Happily blended by the political patriarchs of our country; may their harmony never be interrupted by aspiring demagogues.

By Dr. Stephen L. Ferrand: The land we live in; may it always enjoy peace, prosperity, and independence.

By David F. Caldwell, Esq: Col. William Polk: A Soldier of the Revolution—the battles of Germantown and Entau attest his valor and devotion to the cause of freedom.

By Dr. E. Wiley: Canals and Public Roads: the main chains which will inseparably link together the interests of the Northern and Southern sections of our country.

By Edward Cress, Esq: The immortal Washington, to whom we are indebted for the independence of our country; may his good example be practised by the present and rising generations, and his noble deeds recorded, until time shall be no more.

By Philo White: De Witt Clinton,—a giant in intellect, an honest Republican in principle; his unparalleled achievements in the cause of internal improvements, are the fruits of his resplendent genius, and Herculean mental labor.

[After the President of the day (Maj. McClelland) had retired, Col. T. G. Polk gave.]

The President of the day, Maj. McClelland: may his years be numbered to 999.

The company retired at an early hour, pleased with the reflection of having honored the Executive of the State, in a manner comporting with the dignity of his office, and gratifying to his feelings as an individual.

DEATH of the COMPTROLLER.

The Raleigh papers, of the 10th inst. announce the death of Col. Joseph Hawkins, Comptroller of this state. He died at Brunswick Mineral Springs, Virginia, on the 5th inst. while on his way to Mrs. Garnett's Seminary, in that state, to bring home his two daughters. A widow, and five children by a previous wife, are left to deplore his unexpected death.

MEETING of the COUNCIL of STATE.

There now being a vacancy in the office of Comptroller of this State, caused by the lamented death of Col. Joseph Hawkins, it has become necessary that a temporary appointment be made by the Governor and Council, until the Legislature shall meet and fill the office permanently. We are therefore authorized to say, that the Council of State is summoned by the Governor to convene in the city of Raleigh, on Saturday, the 1st of September, proximo, to deliberate and advise on the appointment of a Comptroller, to supply the vacancy which the decease of Col. Hawkins has created in that office.

A public dinner has been given to the Dutch (Holland) Minister to the United States, the Chevalier Huygens, at Albany, State of New York. Albany was originally settled by immigrants from Holland, and the most settled and influential citizens in that section are descendants of the old Dutch.

Austin E. — in Congress from a recent Delegate received 1040 votes. Wing Mr. Richard 816. Bidwell 333, and Rev.

Tennessee Elections.—The general election in the state of Tennessee, took place throughout that state, on the 2d and 3d inst. From the Knoxville papers, we gather, that, Governor received near 9,000 majority over Col. Cannon, his principal opponent, which will probably be elected, by the election. Col. John Williams James Anderson, to the majority, over Col. John Blair re-elected to Congress, the state. 1st district. Pryor Lee is elected from the Knoxville district, in the place of Gen. Cockes declined. And James C. Mitchell is probably re-elected from the 3d district. G. C. Gray Garrett, John Lowery, and Wm. A. Howard, are elected to the state senate.

Dr. William Chambers, of New York, who has gained so much celebrity by his era of intemperance, died in that city on Sunday, the 22d ult. after a short but painful illness. We are gratified to learn, however, that the secret of his sovereign specific has not been with him; for we perceive that a Dr. Brown, of Albany, in that state, advertises to cure that loathsome and wide-spread malady. Dr. Brown assures the public that his remedy is effectual—the only difficulty is to induce the afflicted to "their need of a physician."

New Mineral Spring.—A few weeks since, the inhabitants of Jacob street, in the city of New York, having petitioned, and obtained permission from the Corporation of the city, for the privilege of boring the earth for fresh water, employed Mr. Pennington, who is celebrated as the first in this country, ever bored the earth to any great depth, for this purpose: after penetrating to the depth of 130 feet, a stream of mineral water issued forth, which promises to be of immense profit to the proprietors, and great advantage to the public. The water has been analysed by an experienced chemist; and is found to contain, of

Rowan.

Carbonate of Magnesia, 0 80
Carbonate of Lime, 2 49
Carbonate of Iron, 0 71
Sulphate of Magnesia, 3 00
Sulphate of Soda, 0 30
Muriate of Soda, 2 78
Muriate of Magnesia, 2 25
Resinous Substance, 2 25

The water also contains an undetermined quantity of Carbonate of Soda, and free Carbonic Acid;—the escape of the latter of which, produces a brilliant and sparkling effervescence.

Such a fountain of water, in such a city, the great commercial emporium of the Western Hemisphere, must be of incalculable importance, as well to the proprietors, and the inhabitants of the city generally, as to valetudinarians from all parts of our own and foreign countries, who may resort thither, for pleasure or for health.

Jesse Strong, the murderer of Mr. Whipple, in Albany, New-York, has been sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 24th inst. Mrs. Whipple has been acquitted, as an accessory in the murder of her husband. Strong, the principal, being the material witness against Mrs. W., his testimony was decided to be inadmissible, as it would have given him an implied claim to a pardon: and thus she was acquitted.

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A letter from Cartagena, dated the 12th of July, to a gentleman in New York, states that Bolivar was to depart for Bogota on the 15th or 16th, with a regiment of *Tradores*, about 1200 strong.

For these troops he is said to have a great predilection, as he has for all foreign troops.

The latest accounts from Bogota, say that Bolivar has again been elected President of Colombia, by a vote of 30 to 24.

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State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827: *Eve Snow vs. William Snow; Petition for Divorce.* It appearing to the court, that two Subpoenas were issued to the defendant and returned not found, and proclamation having been made according to act of assembly; it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot and Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appears and pleads at next term of this court, which will be held at Germanton on the 3d Monday in Sept. next, the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment entered accordingly.

3mt79 T. H. T. ARMSTRONG, C.P.K.

State of North Carolina, Burke county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: Isaac Martin and others, vs. Peter Watson and wife, and others, *vs.* for partition. It appearing to the court, that Peter Watson and his wife, David Martin, Thomas Martin, James Martin, and Foster and wife Sarah, defendants in this case, reside without the limits of this state.—Ordered, that publication be made for four weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions for said county, to be held at Morganton, on the fourth Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* and heard ex parte.

Test: J. TURNER, C.P.K.

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827: Lewis McLean vs. Cynthia McLean; Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Cynthia McLean, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that she appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Rutherford county, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and then to answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, James Morris, clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States, 3mt79 JAMES MORRIS, C.P.K.

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: James Hance and others, vs. Henry Sadler's administrators and others; *vs.* petition for distributive share of the estate of Henry Sadler, dec'd. It appearing to the court, that Zachariah Sadler, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given, by publication six weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said Zachariah Sadler to appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, then there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of the said court, at Lincolnton, the 3d Monday in July, 1827.

180 VARDRY McBEE, c. e.

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: Isaac Erwin, vs. Nathan M. Hoyle; Original attachment, levied on land and summoned Burrell Wells' action of the court, that Nathan M. Hoyle, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given by publication six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said Nathan to appear at the county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Ordered, that publication hereof be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian. Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of the said court, at Lincolnton, the 3d Monday in July, 1827.

180 VARDRY McBEE, c. e.

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: Joseph Gladen, vs. Henry Sides; Original attachment, levied on a wagon and a stall. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Sides, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Ordered, that publication hereof be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian. Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of the said court, at Lincolnton, the 3d Monday in July, 1827.

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State of North Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: John M. Motz, vs. Henry Sides; Original attachment, levied on three negroes, viz: Milton, Sarah, and Sam. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Henry Sides, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, and plead to issue, or judgment by default will be entered up against him. Ordered, that publication hereof be made six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian. Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of the said court, at Lincolnton, the 3d Monday in July, 1827.

180 VARDRY McBEE, c. e.

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: Thomas Huson and others, by their guardian Eli Hoyle, vs. Samuel A. McKenzie and wife, Solomon Stowe and wife, and John Friddel and wife; It appearing to the court that the defendants, Samuel A. McKenzie and wife, Solomon Stowe and wife, and John Friddel and wife, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given by publication six weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said Samuel A. McKenzie and wife, Solomon Stowe and wife, and John Friddel and wife, to appear at the next county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for said county at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth in September next, and then there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, V. McBee, Clerk of said court, at Lincolnton, the 3d Monday in July, 1827.

180 VARDRY McBEE, c. e.

POETRY.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA ALBUM.

PRAYER FOR GREECE.

Look down, illustrious soul, look down,
And say to Greece, be free;
Look from empyrean fields and frown
On Turkish tyranny.

Shake Heav'n's high walls with dreadfulness,
Send thunder from the skies;
Wrap Moslem tow'rs in flaming fire,
Till the strong demon dies.

Great spirit of the fallen brave,
Tread now thy classic shore,
The sun of Greece in freedom's grave,
Has set to rise—more.

Her lamp of learning, once so bright,
That lit a hundred bays,
Hath long since set in endless night.
—W. W.

Her halls, where once sweet rapture,
No sounding lyre now sighs;
But where was heard the trumpet tongue,
Are heard but shrieks and cries:

And then the crimson crescent waves,
Where once the Lyceum stood;

Look down, immortal thunderer, look
Thou whom the heavy hand—

Preserve the brilliant band:
And from her dungeon, drag once more

The genius of the brave;
Then Greece shall dig in human gore,
The Turkish tyrant's grave.

MILFORD BARD.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

To-day man's drear in gold and silver bright,
Wrapp'd in a shroud before to-morrow night:

To-day he's feeding on delicious food,

To-morrow dead, unable to be good:

To-day he's nice and storn to feed on crumbs,

To-morrow he's himself a dish for worms:

To-day he's honor'd and in vast esteem,

To-morrow not a beggar values him:

To-day he rises from the velvet bed,

To-morrow lies on that's made of lead:

To-day his house, tho' large he thinks but all:

To-day his forty servants at his gate.

To-morrow scorn'd, not one of them will wait:

To-day he's grand, majestic, all delight,

Ghostly and pale before to-morrow night:

True as the scripture says, "man's life's a span,"

The present moment is the life of man!

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA ALBUM.

THE DIFFICULT LOVER.

May I trouble you to inform me what gentleman that is yonder; he is about forty years of age, an elegant appearance, good figure, well dressed, and I meet him every where? He is always alone; whether at the play, in the park, at Vauxhall, in the streets, I never yet saw any body walking with him. He looks about with an one who passes; he does not seem to be uncomfortable or dissatisfied with himself, and yet he never smiles. Who is he? Do pray tell me, and what is he looking for?

"That," replied the friend of whom I made these somewhat rapid inquiries, "is the modern Diogenes; not that, like the Diogenes of old, he is looking for man; on the contrary, a woman is the object of his search, and his eyes serve him for a lantern. He is rich, good-looking, of agreeable manners and excellent understanding; and yet, for these twenty years, he has been in search of a wife, and hitherto in vain. The reason is, that he has created a chimera, and afterwards set himself to the pursuit of it. I will tell you his history, and you shall judge whether he is not one of the most singular men you ever met with."

"When he was twenty years old, he fell in love with a young lady very well educated, of a good family, and possessing a thousand excellent qualities. He paid his addresses to her; was most assiduous in his attentions; asked her parent's consent, and obtained it. Every thing was arranged, when one evening he happened to be at a ball with his intended wife. It was then very much the rage to dance the gavotte. Diogenes could not perform the gavotte, but his intended did so admirably. A very agreeable young man asked her to dance with him; she did so, and acquitted herself to the admiration of every body present.

On the following day our friend asked her how she had passed the night; she confessed, among other things, that she had dreamt of her partner in the gavotte. Diogenes got up, wished her a good morning, broke off his marriage, and never saw her again.

"A short time afterwards he was smitten by a young lady who had no fortune, but who was extremely beautiful, and not less virtuous. He succeeded in making her love him also, as he might do with most women; and every day their mutual affection seemed to increase. When the marriage was near at hand he questioned her about the state of her heart. "Did you ever love any one before me?" he was asking her incessantly.

"Never," she replied, "you are the first person that ever possessed my heart. Yet, I should tell you when I was only thirteen years old, I was very fond of my cousin Diogenes again to call him my little husband again was enough for Diogenes he was off.

"Some days ago, without his making any step, and then he was fascinated by some whose beauty induced any man to overtake some slight faults. The wedding was again fixed, when coming to visit her one day unexpectedly, he found her taking a pinch of snuff. He quitted her abruptly, and went away. He soon returned, and the first thing he did was to fall in love with a simple milliner, young, pretty, and perfectly ignorant. She would have noticed, but one day he told her of a family telling her fortune with cards. He quitted her at once, swearing he would never unite himself to a woman who practised such superstitions.

"Since then I cannot tell you how many engagements he has made and broken. One lady was pretty, but a coquette; another was not a coquette, but she had not grace enough; one was affectionate, but jealous; another gentle, but too much conceit; another made verses, or was too fond of dancing, or of laughing, or was too prudish, or too volatile, or too reserved. In short, Diogenes has had a thousand passionate engagements, none of which have lasted more than eight days. Easily caught, and as easily disengaged again, he seeks every where the imaginary excellence on which he has set his heart. It is in vain that his friends tell him a woman might make an excellent wife, and yet have a little superstition—that a lady is not less fair for having one pinch of snuff; that she may love her husband, and yet dream of her partner; and that a heart may be perfectly free, although its owner may have called a cousin her little husband. But his hair is turning gray, and each year it will become difficult to please the charming sex which he wishes to find perfect; and which is yet so delightful that a man of sense might easily pardon some good qualities they possess."

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.

In our last we mentioned the existence of a powerful revival in Portsmouth, Virginia. The Portsmouth Palladium of June 26th says, We feel it a duty to inform those of our friends at a distance who are interested in the subject of moral reform, and in the practical success of the Gospel, that there is a degree of religious excitement in Portsmouth which beggars description, and is, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, entirely unprecedented here. This excitement is not confined to any particular denomination—nor to age, sex, or condition.

The aged and the youth, the rich and the poor, male and female, are nightly prostrate at the foot of the altars of our churches, presenting a spectacle truly impressive and affecting to the most relentless. Nor are these devotional exercises confined to the churches—the dwelling houses of our citizens, with few exceptions, are appropriated to purposes of religious worship; and the whole town presents the impressive aspect of a religious camp.

We pretend not to give a description of the impressive scene now exhibiting in our town, for which we are entirely incompetent. We may venture, however, to affirm, that it is one, the exhibition of which cannot be ranked among the ordinary occurrences.

The Editors of the Norfolk Beacon, (also a political paper,) thus remark on the above:

The uncommon revival of religion and the number of converts to the holy cause of the Gospel, is not confined to our sister town of Portsmouth. In Norfolk, the City of Williamsburg, Isle of Wight, York, Surry, and the adjacent counties, there has been recently the extraordinary demonstration, that the Spirit of Grace is actively engaged in reclaiming degenerate man from the evil of his ways. We have heard of many, late in the bonds of iniquity, who have laid hold on the promises of the Gospel, and bid fair to become shining lights in the Church. Such intelligence must be grateful to every rational mind.

New York Observer.

Alma-
any.—The *History* account of
and transported in Honduras a British

province on the Mosquito shore, Guat-

imala. The mahogany tree is of enor-

mous size and height, and the bran-

ches spread to a great distance. A

tree is not fit for cutting until it is 200

years old. This beautiful wood was

discovered in 1595, and was first car-

ried to England about the year 1700.

The first article made from it was a

candle box, and the fine color and

beautiful polish were so pleasing, that

bureaus and other articles were soon

manufactured from the same material.

The mahogany cutters go into the forests in August, in gangs of from 20

to 50 each, and the "huntsman,"

having climbed a tall tree, surveys the

surrounding country, ascertains where

the mahogany abounds, and leads the

gang to the place. Having felled a

great number of trees, they cut a road

through the woods to the nearest

bridges, build huts for

themselves and cattle, &c. About the

first of December they begin to saw

each mahogany tree, both trunk and

branches, into logs. These logs vary

in length and size—the largest ever

cut in Honduras was 17 feet long, 5

feet 4 inches deep, and weighed 15

tons. After the sawing is completed,

the logs are reduced by the axe, from

the round to the square form, to less-

en their weight, and prevent their

rolling on the truck. When the dry

season commences, about the first of

April, they begin to draw the logs to

the river. The distance is generally

from 6 to 10 miles; each truck re-

quires 7 pairs of oxen, 2 drivers